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RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
COVERING
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF LIVE STOCK



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Department of Agriculture

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

D. E. SALMON, D. V. M., Chief of Bureau.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNING

THE INSPECTION, DISINFECTION, CERTIFICATION, TREATMENT,
HANDLING, AND METHOD AND MANNER OF DELIVERY
AND SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK WHICH IS THE
SUBJECT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Issued under authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by the acts of Congress
approved May 29, 1884, February 2, 1903, and March 3, 1905.



WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1905.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1905.

APR 3 1944
The following regulations governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, are issued for the guidance of all persons and corporations concerned in the handling or movement of live stock. The regulations heretofore issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date the regulations herein published shall become and be effective, until otherwise ordered.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Governing the Inspection, Disinfection, Certification, Treatment, Handling, and Method and Manner of Delivery and Shipment of Live Stock which is the Subject of Interstate Commerce.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Regulation 1. When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in a State or Territory or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine all or a portion of the State or Territory or the District of Columbia in which the disease exists, and this rule will either absolutely forbid the movement of live stock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which live stock may be moved therefrom.

Regulation 2. Before offering cattle or other live stock for transportation, or transporting them, or introducing them into any public stock yards or upon public highways or lines of interstate traffic, all persons or corporations owning, managing, or transporting cattle or other live stock are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that such animals are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease and have not been exposed to the contagion or infection of disease by contact with other animals so diseased or by location in or upon pens, premises, cars, or other vehicles contaminated by diseased animals. All persons having charge of diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock are required to keep them confined and to permit no other animals to come in contact with them. Premises or vehicles which have contained diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock shall not be occupied by healthy animals until the said premises or vehicles shall have been disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 3. Cars, boats, and other vehicles that have been used for the interstate transportation of diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock shall be cleaned and disinfected, as hereinafter provided. If the facilities for cleaning and disinfecting cars can not be provided at the point of destination, the railroad company shall seal, bill, and forward the infected cars to a point to be agreed upon between an agent of the company and a representative of the Bureau of Animal

Industry, and shall there clean and disinfect the said cars in the presence of an employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 4. Cars, boats, and other vehicles intended for use in interstate transportation of healthy and nonexposed cattle or other live stock within or from a quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry either that said cars have been cleaned and disinfected according to Regulation 3, and have not carried or contained animals since that cleaning and disinfection, or that the cars have never been used for the transportation of diseased or exposed animals.

Regulation 5. Public stock yards, feeding stations and approaches, chutes, alleys, and pens thereof, which have contained diseased or exposed animals shall, before healthy or nonexposed animals are placed therein, be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided. Failure to clean and disinfect will subject the said places to quarantine.

Regulation 6. When, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the shipment or removal of hay, straw, forage, or similar material from a quarantined area is liable to spread the contagion or infection of any disease affecting live stock, said shipment or removal will either be absolutely prohibited or permitted under restrictions which will be indicated in each particular case.

Regulation 7. When deemed necessary, shipments of live stock and of the articles named in Regulation 6 will be stopped in transit for inspection and disposition, and all persons and corporations having control of the transportation of such live stock or articles shall cease the carriage or transit of the same upon receipt of an order from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, shall submit the live stock to inspection, and shall disinfect the said articles if required.

Regulation 8. Where, in order to prevent the spread of a disease, it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed live stock, the value of the live stock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor, either by agreement with the owner or by appraisement in the manner provided by the law of the State or Territory wherein the owner of the live stock has his legal residence.

Regulation 9. Where inspection and certification are required by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, inspection and certification by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are meant, and such inspection and certification will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature.

Regulation 10. All live stock moved under authority of a certificate shall be accompanied to destination by the said certificate, and said live stock shall be moved to the destination named in said certificate unless reinspected and recertified by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

**REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLENETIC FEVER
OF CATTLE.**

Regulation 11. Whenever any State or Territory located within an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for splenetic, Southern, or Texas, fever shall duly establish a State or Territorial quarantine line different from the line established by the Secretary of Agriculture and shall obtain the legislation requisite to enforce said State or Territorial quarantine line strictly and completely within the boundaries of said State or Territory, the Secretary of Agriculture will, if the said State or Territorial quarantine line be satisfactory, adopt by a rule said State or Territorial quarantine line, and the State or Territorial quarantine line as adopted shall define the limits of that portion of the quarantined area. The expiration of the time fixed in the rule, the revocation of the rule, or a failure upon the part of the State officers to enforce the adopted line shall restore the quarantined area to the territory fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture before the adoption of the State or Territorial quarantine line.

Regulation 12. Whenever any State or Territory under authority of law shall establish a State or Territorial quarantine line for splenetic fever which differs from the quarantine line established by the Secretary of Agriculture for the said disease, and shall desire a modification of the line established by the Secretary of Agriculture, the proper officer of the said State or Territory shall forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a true map or description of such line and a duly authenticated copy of the laws and regulations relating to the establishment and enforcement of said line.

Regulation 13. From the 1st day of February to the 31st day of October, inclusive, of each year, no cattle shall be transported or driven or allowed to drift from the area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for splenetic fever into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia or portion thereof outside of the said quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided. During the months of January, November, and December of each year cattle from the area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for splenetic fever may be shipped without restrictions other than those imposed by State or Territorial officers at point of destination.

Regulation 14. Cattle from the said quarantined area may be transported at any time, by rail or boat, to a recognized slaughtering center outside the quarantined area for immediate slaughter, but cattle shall not be trailed or driven or hauled therefrom in private conveyance. When transported for immediate slaughter the said cattle shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination, and the following rules regarding their movement shall be observed:

(a) When any cattle in course of transportation from the quarantined area are unloaded at a point outside of the quarantined area to be fed or watered, or for other purposes, said cattle shall be placed in pens or yards reserved for cattle originating in the quarantined area, and a sign shall be conspicuously placed on all such pens or yards with the words "QUARANTINE PENS" or "QUARANTINE YARDS" in letters not less than 10 inches in height. Cattle which have not originated in the quarantined area shall not be admitted into said pens or yards, and if cattle not originating in the quarantined area shall be placed in the said pens or yards said cattle shall thereafter be treated in all respects as if they had actually originated in the quarantined area.

(b) On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, chutes, alleyways, and pens, sufficiently isolated and marked with a sign as above, shall be set apart to receive them, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said chutes, pens, and alleyways; and the regulations relating to the movement of cattle from said area, as prescribed by the proper State officers at destination, shall be carefully observed. The cars or boats which have carried said cattle shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided as soon as possible after unloading and before the said cars or boats are again used to transport, store, or shelter live stock or merchandise.

(c) Where cattle originating in the quarantined area and cattle originating outside of the quarantined area are yarded in adjacent pens, there shall be left a space between the said pens not occupied by cattle, and not less than 10 feet wide, and there shall be on each side of this space a tight-board fence not less than 5 feet high.

(d) The proper officers of the railroad companies shall affix on both sides of all cars carrying cattle from the quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided, durable printed placards not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, the letters of which shall be boldface and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The placard shall state that said cars contain "SOUTHERN CATTLE;" and each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading of said shipments by cars or boats shall have a statement of similar import plainly written or stamped upon its face. The placards shall state the name of the place from which the shipment was made, with the date and the name of the place of destination; said date must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers. Whenever any cattle have come from said quarantined area and are reshipped from any point at which they have been unloaded to a point other than the original destination, or are transferred to another transportation company, the cars carrying said animals shall bear, on both sides, similar placards bearing the same information, which shall be affixed by the officers of the said transportation company, and the waybills, con-

ductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading of said shipments by cars or boats shall be so marked. At whatever point these cattle are unloaded they shall be placed in separate pens, as hereinbefore provided.

(e) No car or boat containing cattle from the quarantined area shall receive on board cattle which have originated or which are, at the time of loading, outside of said quarantined area. Cattle from the quarantined area shall not be shipped or transported when consigned to a point outside of said quarantined area where proper facilities have not been provided for transferring the said cattle from the cars or landing to the stock yards and slaughterhouses without passing them over public highways, unless proper permission for such passing is first had and obtained from the proper authorities at point of destination.

(f) The cars and boats used to transport cattle from the quarantined area, and also the chutes, alleyways, and pens not reserved for the exclusive use of such cattle used en route and at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or saturating it with a 5 per cent solution of 100 per cent carbolic acid; or, if not disinfected, it shall be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it during the period from February 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year. Wash the cars and the watering and feeding troughs with water until clean. Saturate the entire interior surface of the cars, including the inner surface of the car doors, and the fencing, troughs, chutes, and floors of the pens with a mixture made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of lime and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of 100 per cent carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or with a solution made by dissolving 4 ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water.

(g) Cars which have carried cattle within the quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected before being taken out of the said area, except when loaded with cattle in the course of transportation for immediate slaughter, in accordance with these regulations.

Regulation 15. Cattle infested with the *Boophilus annulatus*, or Southern cattle tick, disseminate the contagion of splenetic, Southern, or Texas, fever; therefore cattle originating outside of the quarantined area which are infested with the *Boophilus annulatus* ticks shall be considered as infected cattle and shall be subject to the regulations governing the movement of cattle originating in the quarantined area.

Regulation 16. Stock-yard companies receiving cattle infested with the said ticks shall place the said cattle in the pens set aside for the use of cattle originating in the quarantined area, and transportation companies are required to clean and disinfect all cars and boats which have contained the infected cattle, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations.

Regulation 17. Cattle which have been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, or in other petroleum approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at a dipping station approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and which have been examined and certified free of infection by the said inspector, may be shipped from the quarantined area to any point outside the said area at any time, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by State or Territorial officers at points of destination; but such cattle shall be shipped in clean, disinfected cars, and shall not be driven through the quarantined area or be unloaded therein, except at such points as may be designated in the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Regulation 18. Before accepting or moving a shipment of cattle from that portion of the quarantined area from which, under the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture, cattle may be shipped after inspection, for purposes other than immediate slaughter, to a point outside the quarantined area, transportation companies shall secure a signed statement from each owner or consignor of said cattle, showing the purpose for which the cattle are shipped. In every case this statement shall accompany the waybills.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN CATTLE.

Regulation 19. No cattle which are diseased with scabies shall be shipped or traileed from one State or Territory into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no cattle shall be traileed, shipped, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from a State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, unless the cattle have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, found free of the disease, and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector.

Regulation 20. In States or Territories or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle, where satisfactory dipping is practiced, those cattle which upon inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the time of shipment are found to be free from symptoms of scabies shall be given a certificate and allowed to move to points outside the quarantined area subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by State or Territorial officers at points of unloading and destination; but if a herd or consignment be offered for inspection and a portion thereof is found to be diseased with scabies, the diseased cattle shall be dipped twice in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip or once in Beaumont crude petroleum, in the manner hereinafter provided, and

that portion of the herd or consignment not visibly diseased shall be dipped once before shipment.

Regulation 21. Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies may be shipped without inspection from points in the quarantined area where the service of an inspector is not readily procurable to any recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter. When so shipped the cattle shall not be diverted en route, and shall be either slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination or shall be submitted for inspection. The further handling of the cattle shall be subject to the result of this inspection. When cattle are shipped without inspection, under the terms of this regulation, the officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable, conspicuous, printed placard not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches in size, the letters on which shall be boldface and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. These placards shall bear the words "UNINSPECTED CATTLE," *and shall not be removed until the cattle have arrived at destination and the inspector has indicated the disposition to be made of the cars.*

Regulation 22. Cattle that are diseased with scabies and which have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip in the manner hereinafter provided, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, within ten days of date of shipment, may be shipped for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said cattle shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If cattle diseased with scabies are to be shipped for stockers or feeders, they shall be dipped twice in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip ten days apart or once in Beaumont crude petroleum, under supervision, and shall be submitted to inspection before shipment. However, diseased cattle may be dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the point of origin and shipped for stocking or feeding purposes if arrangements have been made for the second dipping en route or at destination at the required time after the first dipping at a point where there is an inspector stationed, and under his supervision.

Regulation 23. Healthy cattle in a State or Territory not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle may be shipped in clean cars without inspection into any other State or Territory for slaughter or for stockers or feeders, but if the said cattle be unloaded en route or at destination and are placed in infected premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and shall not be forwarded to destination for purposes other than for immediate slaughter, until they shall have been dipped once in any dip herein approved under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 24. When diseased cattle have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip and are shipped in accordance with Regulation 22, the officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable, conspicuous, printed placard, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, the letters on which shall be boldface, and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. These placards shall bear the words "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," and shall not be removed until the cattle have arrived at destination or point of second dipping, have been unloaded, and the cars have been disinfected.

Regulation 25. The dips now approved by the Department are the lime-and-sulphur dip, the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, and Beaumont crude petroleum. The lime-and-sulphur dip is made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. Weigh both the lime and sulphur. Place the unslaked lime in a mortar box or some suitable vessel and add enough water to slake the lime and form a lime paste or lime putty. Sift into this lime paste the flowers of sulphur, and stir the mixture well. To make 100 gallons of dip, place the sulphur-and-lime paste in a kettle or boiler with about 30 gallons of boiling water and boil the mixture for two hours at least, stirring the liquid and sediment; add enough water when necessary to maintain the quantity. Draw the mixture and sediment into a large tub or barrel placed near the dipping vat and provided with a bung-hole about 4 inches from the bottom, and allow ample time to settle—from two to three hours or more, if necessary. When fully settled, draw off the clear liquid into the dipping vat and add enough warm water to make 100 gallons. The same directions apply to larger quantities of dip, proportionate amounts of ingredients being used.

The tobacco-and-sulphur dip is made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent flowers of sulphur.

When Beaumont crude petroleum is used as a dip for cattle diseased with or exposed to scabies, one dipping only is necessary in any case, and the cattle shall be submerged but once and shall not be held in the dip.

The dipping shall be done thoroughly. When either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip is used, the cattle shall be held in the dip two minutes unless the diseased cattle shall have been hand-dressed previously. The cattle shall be completely submerged twice. The dip shall be maintained as nearly as possible at a temperature of 105° F. while the cattle are in it. It shall be renewed as soon as it becomes filthy, regardless of the number of cattle that have been dipped in it, and in no case shall it be used when more than one week

old. In emptying the dipping vat the entire contents shall be removed, including all sediment and droppings or other foreign matter. The Department assumes no responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the dipping.

Regulation 26. Cattle shipped under a certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit; for, in the event of the development of scabies or exposure to the disease en route, the cattle shall then be handled as diseased or exposed cattle and shall be dipped as hereinbefore provided, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by them shall be cleaned and disinfected.

Regulation 27. Public stock yards shall be considered infected and the cattle yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no cattle shall be removed from said public stock yards, except for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stock yards is reserved and set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of cattle and is kept free of disease, cattle may be shipped from the said uninfected yards or portions thereof without dipping. If diseased cattle are introduced into said uninfected yards or portions thereof, they shall be immediately removed therefrom and the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No cattle shall be forwarded for feeding or stocking purposes from any stock yards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping issued by the said inspector.

Regulation 28. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., which have contained diseased cattle shall be cleaned and disinfected immediately after the cattle are removed therefrom in the following manner: Remove all the litter and manure and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent solution of 100 per cent carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN SHEEP.

Regulation 29. No sheep which are diseased with scabies shall be shipped or trailed from one State or Territory into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no sheep shall be trailed or shipped from a State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, until the sheep have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, found free of the disease and of exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from

the said inspector. For the purpose of these regulations, all of the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease is present shall be considered diseased, and none of the sheep in the said diseased flock or shipment shall be removed or offered for shipment until dipped, as hereinafter provided. The practice of "picking" a flock—i. e., removing sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or shipment or both—is directly and positively prohibited.

Regulation 30. Healthy sheep in an area not quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep which have not been exposed to the disease may be shipped or trailed without restriction by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of scabies in sheep, but if the said sheep be unloaded en route or at destination and are placed in infected premises they shall be treated as exposed sheep, and shall not be forwarded to destination for purposes other than immediate slaughter until they shall have been dipped under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 31. Sheep that are diseased with scabies and which have been dipped once in the manner hereinafter provided, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, within ten days of date of shipment, may be shipped for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said sheep shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If the diseased sheep are to be shipped for stocking or feeding purposes they shall be dipped twice, as above indicated, ten days apart, and shall be submitted to inspection before shipment.

Sheep that are not diseased with scabies, but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be moved for feeding or stocking purposes after one dipping, or they may be shipped by rail or boat to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter without dipping.

Regulation 32. When diseased sheep have been dipped once and are shipped for slaughter in accordance with Regulation 31, the officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable, conspicuous, printed placard not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, the letters of which shall be boldface and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. These placards shall bear the words "DIPPED SCABBY SHEEP," and shall not be removed until the sheep have arrived at destination, have been unloaded, and the cars disinfected.

When exposed sheep are shipped without dipping for immediate slaughter, in accordance with Regulation 31, the officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable, conspicuous, printed placard not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, the let-

ters of which shall be boldface and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, bearing the words "EXPOSED SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER."

Regulation 33. The dips now approved are:

(a) The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent flowers of sulphur.

(b) The lime-and-sulphur dip, made with 8 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur should be boiled together for not less than 2 hours, and all sediment allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat.

Either one of these dips may be used.

Regulation 34. The dipping shall be done carefully and the sheep handled as humanely as possible. The Department, however, assumes no responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the dipping, and those who wish to avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stock yards, as well as to avoid liability to prosecution, should see that their sheep are free from disease before shipping them to market.

Regulation 35. The sheep shall be kept in the dip between two and three minutes and their heads be submerged at least once, though but for an instant at a time, and assistance should be rendered immediately if the sheep appear to be strangling. The dip shall be maintained at a temperature between 100° and 105° F. while the sheep are in it. It shall be renewed as soon as it becomes filthy, regardless of the number of sheep dipped, and in no case shall the dip be used when more than one week old. In emptying the dipping vat the entire contents shall be removed, including all sediment and droppings or other foreign matter. Suitable dripping platforms and drying pens shall be provided. Sheep shall not be loaded until they have become dry.

Regulation 36. Sheep shipped under a certificate are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit; for in the event of the development of scabies or exposure thereto en route they shall be dipped before proceeding to their destination, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens that may have been occupied shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 37. Public stock yards shall be considered infected and the sheep yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no sheep may be shipped from the said yards, except for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stock yards is reserved and set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of sheep and is kept free of disease, sheep may be shipped from the reserved yards or portions thereof without dipping.

If diseased sheep are introduced into said uninfected yards or portions thereof they shall be immediately removed therefrom and the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by the said sheep shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No sheep shall be shipped for feeding or stocking purposes from any stock yards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping issued by the said inspector.

Regulation 38. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., that have contained diseased or exposed sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure, and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent solution of 100 per cent carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MALADIE DU COÏT.

Regulation 39. No horses or asses shall be offered for shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed, or otherwise removed or allowed to drift from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït* without inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

Regulation 40. Any animal or animals showing symptoms of the disease or known to have been exposed thereto shall, in the discretion of the inspector or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, either be immediately quarantined and maintained in quarantine at the expense of the owner or owners until released by the said inspector or employee, or shall be condemned and killed as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 41. No stallion or jack shall be allowed to run at large on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations in the State of South Dakota, and all the stallions and jacks thereon shall be tagged as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 42. There shall be no breeding of animals on the said reservations in a herd in which there is an animal which has been exposed to the infection of *maladie du coït* within eighteen months after the said exposure.

Regulation 43. When it is necessary, in order to prevent the spread of the disease and to aid in its extermination, the Department of Agriculture will purchase a diseased or exposed animal at a price based upon its actual value for work purposes at the time of purchase. When, however, the owner or owners will not accept the indemnity

price offered by the Department, the inspector shall arrange for a board of three appraisers, who shall determine the price to be paid for the condemned animal. This board shall be constituted as follows: An inspector or other employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry, one person chosen by the owner of the animal or animals to be appraised, and the third member to be chosen by the two herein provided for. The animal or animals under condemnation shall be maintained in quarantine at the expense of the owner or owners until disposed of.

Regulation 44. Any stallions or jacks found running at large on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations on and after the date of this order may be castrated by an inspector or other employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of this Department, or by such other person as may be duly authorized by the inspector in charge of the district named, and no indemnity shall be allowed the owner in case of damage resulting from such castration. The terms "stallion" and "jack" shall be understood to apply to any uncastrated male horse or ass 1 year of age or over.

Regulation 45. Each stallion or jack on the above-named reservations shall bear a numbered tag and shall be kept under such restrictions as the inspector in charge shall prescribe, and shall be subjected to examination at such times and as frequently as may be thought necessary by the inspector for the purpose of ascertaining whether symptoms of the disease have developed.

Regulation 46. The Department will pay a sum of \$50 for authentic information leading to the discovery of the ownership and location of a stallion or a jack affected with the contagious venereal disease known as *maladie du coït*, and the sum of \$25 for authentic information leading to the discovery of the ownership and location of a female animal affected with the disease: *Provided*, That when such information is received from more than one person as to the location of the same animal and owner, the sum above named shall be paid to the first informant, and when doubt exists or a dispute arises as to who was the first informant no reward shall be paid. When more than one diseased animal is found belonging to the same owner or on the same premises only one reward shall be paid.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

Regulation 47. No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague, or which have been exposed to either of the diseases by contact with diseased animals or by confinement in infected cars, pens, or other premises, shall be transported, trailed, or driven from

one State or Territory into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided. All persons intending to ship swine shall ascertain before offering them for shipment that the animals are not diseased and have not been exposed to the contagion of either disease.

Regulation 48. Swine which are not diseased with hog cholera or swine plague and which have not been exposed to the infection thereof may be shipped from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia without restriction by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed on the shipment by State or Territorial or District of Columbia officers at destination.

Regulation 49. Public stock yards shall be considered infected, and no swine shall be shipped therefrom for feeding or stocking purposes. No diseased swine shall be shipped from the stock yards, but shall be slaughtered, subject to condemnation on postmortem inspection; and all swine in a certain lot or shipment shall be considered diseased when one or more of them show evidence of the disease. Swine that are not diseased and have been merely exposed by being in the yards may be shipped to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter. Where, however, a part of the yard is set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of swine and is kept free of infection, swine may be shipped from such part without restriction. Should such part be contaminated by the introduction of diseased swine, said animals shall be immediately removed therefrom, and the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 50. Cars and other vehicles and pens or yards which have contained diseased or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading. Cars shall not be removed before the inspector has had time to ascertain the condition of the animals and to give notice that the cars must be cleaned and disinfected. Cleaning and disinfection shall be done by first removing all litter and manure and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent solution of 100 per cent carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

ACTS OF CONGRESS

Under which the foregoing regulations are made.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

An Act For the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his Department a Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall appoint a Chief thereof, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition of domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a force sufficient for this purpose, not to exceed twenty persons at any one time. The salary of the Chief of said Bureau shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the Commissioner shall appoint a clerk for said Bureau, with a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stock raisers or experienced business men familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, and whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and to provide against the spread of other dangerous, contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases. The compensation of said agents shall be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, with all necessary expenses while engaged in the actual performance of their duties under this act, when absent from their usual place of business or residence as such agent.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to cooperate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Commissioner of

Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to cooperate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations, and in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.

SEC. 4. That in order to promote the exportation of live stock from the United States the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which live stock are exported, and make report of the results of such investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock as the results of said investigations may require.

SEC. 5. That to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port in a foreign country of live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia: *Provided*, That the so-called splenetic, or Texas, fever shall not be considered a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease within the meaning of sections four, five, six, and seven of this act, as to cattle being transported by rail to market for slaughter, when the same are unloaded only to be fed and watered in lots on the way thereto.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other live stock within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section six of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it

shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm or farms, where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, and communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the several United States district attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making the complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard before any district or circuit court of the United States or Territorial court holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

SEC. 10. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a list of the names of all persons employed, an itemized statement of all expenditures under this act, and full particulars of means adopted and carried into effect for the suppression of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases among domestic animals.

Approved, May 29, 1884.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]

An Act To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other live stock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections four and five of an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (twenty-third United States Statutes, thirty-one), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate

showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other live stock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas, or splenic, fever infection, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals so inspected and certified may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

SEC. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, February 2, 1903.

[PUBLIC—No. 229.]

An Act To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to quarantine any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or any portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, when he shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in such State or Territory or District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; and the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give written or printed notice of the establishment of quarantine to the proper officers of railroad, steamboat, or other transportation companies doing business in or through any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and to publish in such newspapers in the quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, as the Secretary of Agriculture may select, notice of the establishment of quarantine.

SEC. 2. That no railroad company or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat shall receive for transportation or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other

live stock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or to the master or owner of any boat or vessel any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot, or cause to be driven on foot, or transport in private conveyance or cause to be transported in private conveyance, from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any cattle or other live stock, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is hereby authorized and directed, when the public safety will permit, to make and promulgate rules and regulations which shall permit and govern the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of cattle or other live stock from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give notice of such rules and regulations in the manner provided in section two of this act for notice of establishment of quarantine.

SEC. 4. That cattle or other live stock may be moved from a quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, under and in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, made and promulgated in pursuance of the provisions of section three of this act; but it shall be unlawful to move, or to allow to be moved, any cattle or other live stock from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. That every person who forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, prevents, impedes, or interferes with any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in the execution of his duties, or on account of the execution of his duties, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and every person who discharges any deadly weapon at any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, or uses any dangerous or deadly weapon in resisting him in the execution of his duties, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duties, or on account of the performance of his duties, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not more than five years or fined not to exceed one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. That any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of sections two or four of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

**SECTIONS OF REVISED STATUTES OF UNITED STATES RELATING
TO TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK WHICH IS THE SUBJECT
OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.**

SEC. 4386. No railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals are conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description *for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours*, without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding for a *period of at least five consecutive hours*, unless prevented from unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this section to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated.

SEC. 4387. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and such company, owners, or masters shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals.

SEC. 4388. Any company, owner, or custodian of such animals who knowingly and willingly fails to comply with the provisions of the two preceding sections shall, for every such failure, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. But when animals are carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

SEC. 4389. The penalty created by the preceding section shall be recovered by civil action in the name of the United States, in the circuit or district court of the United States, holden within the district where the violation may have been committed, or the person or corporation resides or carries on its business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and subordinates, to prosecute all violations which come to their notice or knowledge.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

RULE 1.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLENETIC FEVER IN CATTLE.

Effective on and after June 1, 1905.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and notice is hereby given that a contagious and infectious disease known as splenetic, Southern, or Texas, fever exists among cattle in the following named States and Territories, to wit:

CALIFORNIA, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and FLORIDA.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of California, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and that portion of the territory in the State of Kentucky situate in the counties of Clinton, Wayne, and Pulaski.

It is ordered by this Rule, under the authority and discretion conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), that cattle shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905, subject to the following exceptions, to wit:

Exception 1.—The following named States and Territory have established State and Territorial quarantine lines differing from the line established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and are as follows, to wit:

CALIFORNIA.

Beginning on the Pacific coast where the northern boundary line of San Luis Obispo County connects with the Pacific Ocean; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of San Luis Obispo County to its junction with the western boundary of Kings County; thence northwesterly along the western boundary of Kings and Fresno counties to

the western corner of Fresno County; thence northerly, easterly, and southerly along the western, northern, and eastern boundary line of Merced County to the southeast corner thereof; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary of Madera County to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly and easterly along the eastern boundary lines of Madera, Fresno, and Tulare counties to the southeast corner of Tulare County; thence easterly along the southern boundary line of Inyo County to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of the State of California.

TEXAS.

Beginning at the intersection of the southern boundary of New Mexico with the international boundary line at the Rio Grande River; thence southeasterly along the said international boundary line to the southwest corner of the county of Pecos; thence following the western boundary of Pecos County to the southeast corner of Reeves County; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos River; thence southeasterly, following the Pecos River, to the northwest corner of Crockett County; thence east, along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties, to the southeastern corner of Irion County; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Irion County, to the northeast corner of said county; thence continuing due north to the southern boundary line of Coke County; thence west, with the southern boundary of Coke County, to the southwest corner of Coke County; thence north, along the western boundary of Coke County, to the southern boundary of Mitchell County; thence east to the southeast corner of Mitchell County; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Mitchell County, to the northeast corner of said county; thence east, along the southern boundaries of Fisher and Jones counties, to the southeast corner of Jones County; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Jones County, to the northeast corner of said county; thence east, along the southern boundary of Haskell County, to the southeast corner of said county; thence north, along the western boundary lines of Throckmorton and Baylor counties, to the northwest corner of Baylor County; thence east, along the southern boundary of Wilbarger County, to the southeast corner of said county; thence north, along the eastern boundary of Wilbarger County, to the Red River; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction, along the course of said river and the northern boundary of Texas, to the southwest corner of Greer County, Oklahoma Territory; thence north, following the eastern boundary line of Texas, to the northwest corner of said Greer County.

OKLAHOMA.

Beginning on the Red River at the northwestern corner of Wichita County, Tex.; thence northwesterly, along the course of said river to the southwest corner of Greer County; thence north along the western boundary of Greer County to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly and southerly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills County to the southeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary line of Washita County to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary lines of Washita and Custer counties to the Canadian River; thence in a southeasterly direction along the course of said river to the southeast corner of Canadian County; thence north along the eastern boundary line of Canadian County to the

northwest corner of Cleveland County; thence east, along the northern line of Cleveland County to the middle of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; thence northerly following the middle of said right of way through Oklahoma, Logan, Noble, and Payne counties, and the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian reservations to the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation; thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca Indian Reservation to the Arkansas River; thence in a northerly direction following the course of the said river to its intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary line of Kansas.

TENNESSEE.

Beginning on the Mississippi River at the southeast corner of the State of Missouri at the western boundary of Tennessee; thence southerly along the western boundaries of the counties of Dyer and Lauderdale; thence following the main channel of the Mississippi River (leaving Island No. 37 to the north and west) to the northwestern corner of Shelby County on the Mississippi River; thence easterly along the northern boundary lines of Shelby and Fayette counties to the southwestern corner of Haywood County; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Haywood County to the Big Hatchie River; thence southeasterly along said river to its intersection with the southern boundary line of Haywood County; thence east and north along the southern and eastern boundary lines of Haywood County to the northeastern corner of said county; thence following the northern boundary line of Madison County to the southwest corner of Carroll County; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundary lines of Carroll County to the northeast corner of said county; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said county to its intersection with the N. C. & St. L. Railway; thence easterly along the middle of the roadbed of said railway through Benton County to the intersection of said N. C. & St. L. Railway with the Tennessee River at the eastern boundary of Benton County; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Benton and Decatur counties to the northwest corner of Wayne County; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of Wayne County to the southeast corner of Perry County; thence northerly, easterly, and southerly along the western, northern, and eastern boundaries of Lewis County to the northern boundary line of Lawrence County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Lawrence County to the northeast corner thereof; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Lawrence County to the southeast corner thereof; thence east along the southern boundary of Giles County to the Elk River; thence northeasterly along said river through Giles and Lincoln counties to the eastern boundary of Lincoln County; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundaries of Moore County to the northeast corner of Moore County; thence northerly along the western boundary lines of Coffee and Cannon counties to the northwest corner of Cannon County; thence northeasterly and southeasterly along the northern and eastern boundaries of Cannon County to the boundary of Warren County; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Warren County to the western boundary of White County; thence northeasterly and southeasterly along the western and northern boundaries of White County to the western boundary of Cumberland County; thence south-

erly, easterly, and northeasterly along the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of Cumberland County to the northern corner of Rhea County; thence southerly along the eastern boundary lines of Rhea and James counties to the boundary line of Bradley County; thence northerly and southeasterly along the northern boundary lines of Bradley and Polk counties to the northeast corner of Polk County; thence southerly along the eastern boundary line of Polk County to the southeast corner thereof at the southwestern corner of North Carolina.

GEORGIA.

Beginning at the intersection of the western boundary line of Union County with the boundary line between the States of Georgia and North Carolina; thence southerly along the western boundary of Union County to the southwest corner thereof; thence northeasterly and easterly along the southern boundary lines of Union and Towns counties to the western corner of Rabun County; thence easterly, southeasterly, and northeasterly along the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of Rabun County to the northeast corner of said county on the boundary between Georgia and North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Cherokee; thence east along the southern boundary lines of the counties of Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Jackson, Transylvania, and Henderson to the southwest corner of the county of Polk; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Polk and Rutherford counties to the southern boundary of McDowell County; thence westerly, northerly, and northeasterly along the southern, western, and northern boundaries of McDowell County to the North Fork of the Catawba River; thence southerly along the course of said North Fork to the Catawba River; thence easterly along the course of said river to its intersection with the western boundary line of Burke County; thence southerly and easterly along the western and southern boundaries of said county to the northeastern corner of Cleveland County; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of Cleveland County to the boundary line between North Carolina and South Carolina; thence easterly along said State boundary line to the Catawba River; thence northerly and westerly following the course of the Catawba River to the southwest corner of Alexander County; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Alexander County to the southern boundary of Wilkes County; thence easterly and northerly along the southern and eastern boundaries of Wilkes County to the Yadkin River; thence easterly following the course of the Yadkin River to the mouth of Mitchell River; thence northerly following the course of Mitchell River to the eastern boundary of Alleghany County; thence northeasterly along the eastern boundary of Alleghany County to its intersection with the northern boundary line of the State of North Carolina.

VIRGINIA.

Beginning at the boundary line of Virginia at its southwestern corner (Lee County); thence east along the southern boundary of Virginia to the southwestern corner of Patrick County; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Patrick and Franklin counties to Daniels Run; thence easterly along Daniels Run and the Blackwater River to the

Staunton River; thence in a southeasterly and northeasterly direction along the southern and eastern boundaries of Bedford County to the James River; thence following the James River to the southeastern corner of Charles City County; thence northerly and easterly along the western and northern boundaries of James City County to the western boundary of Gloucester County at the York River; thence southerly and northerly along the southern and eastern boundaries of Gloucester County to the northeastern corner of said county; thence easterly and southerly along the northern and eastern boundaries of Mathews County to the southeastern point of said county; thence south to the northern boundary of Elizabeth City County; thence westerly and northerly along the boundaries of Elizabeth City and Warwick counties to the James River; thence southeasterly along the course of the said river to the northwest corner of Norfolk County; thence south along the western boundary of said county to its intersection with the northern boundary of North Carolina; thence east along the southern boundaries of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties to the Atlantic Ocean.

The States and Territory above named have enacted laws necessary to enforce said lines completely within their respective boundaries, and these quarantine lines, subject to the changes contained in *Exception 2*, are hereby adopted, to continue as provided in Regulation 11 of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905. *The area herein quarantined is modified accordingly.*

Exception 2.—That portion of the quarantine line for the State of Virginia described in *Exception 1*, beginning at the southwestern corner of Virginia (Lee County) and extending east along the southern boundary line of Virginia to the northeastern corner of Alleghany County, North Carolina, is hereby suspended during the continuance of the lines for the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, as described in *Exception 1*.

That portion of the quarantine line for the State of North Carolina described in *Exception 1*, beginning at the intersection of the northwest corner of Union County, Georgia, with the North Carolina State line, and extending easterly along the southern boundary line of North Carolina to the northeast corner of Rabun County, Georgia, is hereby suspended during the continuance of the line for the State of Georgia, as described in *Exception 1*.

Exception 3.—CALIFORNIA. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Kern, Tulare, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Madera, and Merced. No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, from the counties of Kern, Tulare, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Madera, and Merced to any portion of the State of California located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infec-

tion, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State of California; and no cattle from said counties shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point, not in the State of California, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 4.—TEXAS. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Baylor and Throckmorton, and that portion of the county of Pecos lying north and west of the line described as follows: Beginning at the west line of Pecos County, at the point where the roadbed of the G. H. & S. A. Railroad crosses said line; thence in an easterly direction with the center of said roadbed to a point on Section No. 36, Block A2, G. H. & S. A. Railroad Company; thence north with the pasture fence running in a northerly direction through the eastern part of Sections Nos. 13 and 12 of said Block A2, and across Section 1, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company; thence continuing north with said pasture fence through the eastern part of Sections Nos. 16, 17, 46, 47, 76, 77, 106, 107, 136, 137, 142, 143, and 194, Block D, M. K. & T. E. Railroad Company; thence continuing in a northerly direction to a point on the north line of Section No. 6, Block 160, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, same being corner of pasture fence; thence east with the north line of Sections Nos. 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, Block 160, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 16, same being corner of pasture fence; thence in a northerly direction with the east boundary line of Sections Nos. 22, 21, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Block 1, C. C. S. D. & R. G. N. G. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section 32; thence west with the north boundary line of Sections Nos. 32 and 33, same block, to the northwest corner of Section No. 33, Block 1, C. C. S. D. & R. G. N. G. Railroad Company, corner of fence; thence north with the east boundary line of Sections Nos. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, 37, 48, 49, 60, 61, and 72, Block 2, C. C. S. D. & R. G. N. G. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 72; thence in an easterly direction with the pasture fence to the southeast corner of Section No. 9, patented to James E. Evans; thence north with the east line of said Section No. 9, to the northwest corner of Section No. 100, Block A2, T. C. Railroad Company; thence east with north boundary line of said Sections Nos. 100 and 89, same block, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 89, Block A2, T. C. Railroad Company; thence north with the east bound-

ary line of Sections Nos. 90, 91, 92, and 93, to the southeast corner of Section No. 94, Block A2, T. C. Railroad Company; thence northwest diagonally across Section No. 94 to the northwest corner of said section; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction, diagonally across Sections Nos. 14, 18, and 28, to the northeast corner of Section No. 29, Block C4, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company; thence west with the north boundary line of said Section No. 29 to the northwest corner of said section; thence northwest diagonally across Section No. 1, T. C. Railroad Company, Section No. 97, Block No. 194, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, to the northeast corner of said Section No. 96; thence in a northerly direction across Section No. 94 to a point on its north boundary line 600 varas west of its northeast corner; thence continuing north through Sections Nos. 93, 90, 89, 86, 85, and 58, Block 194, G. C. & S. F. Railroad Company, to a point on the north boundary line of said Section No. 58; thence northwesterly with the pasture fence, through Section No. 59, to the northeast corner of Section No. 82 and the southeast corner of Section No. 81, same block; thence continuing northwesterly to Section No. 17, H. & G. N. Railroad Company; thence north with the east line of said Section 17 to the Pecos River; thence northwesterly with said Pecos River to the northwest corner of Crockett County.

No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Childress, Cottle, Hardeman, Foard, Wilbarger, King, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall, Jones, Fisher, Scurry, Borden, Howard, Mitchell, Glasscock, Sterling, Irion, Reagan, Upton, Crane, Throckmorton, and Baylor, and that portion of the county of Pecos as hereinbefore described, to any portion of the State of Texas located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or by a duly authorized inspector of the State of Texas; and no cattle from said counties or portions thereof shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point not in the State of Texas, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 5.—OKLAHOMA. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, or into the Kansas Nation or Osage Nation, or into those portions of the counties of Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, and Noble lying east of the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. No cattle shall be

moved or allowed to move from the counties of Roger Mills, Washita, Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Pawnee, that portion of Canadian County lying north of the Canadian River, that portion of Noble County included in the Otoe and Missouri and Ponca Indian Reservations, and that portion of Noble County bounded on the north by the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, on the east by Pawnee County, on the south by Payne County, and on the west by the right of way of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, nor from the Kansas Nation or Osage Nation, to any portion of the Territory of Oklahoma located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the Territory of Oklahoma; and no cattle from said counties, parts of counties, or localities shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point, not in the Territory of Oklahoma, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 6.—TENNESSEE. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Cannon and Moore and the western and northern parts of Carroll County.

No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, from the counties of Pickett, Overton, Fentress, Putnam, DeKalb, Cumberland, Cannon, Moore, those portions of the counties of Clay and Jackson lying south and east of the Cumberland River, that portion of Roane County lying north of the Tennessee and Clinch rivers, and the western and northern parts of Carroll County, to any portion of the State of Tennessee located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State of Tennessee; and no cattle from the said counties or portions thereof shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point, not in the State of Tennessee, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of

the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 7.—NORTH CAROLINA. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle originating in the said modified quarantined area shall be moved or allowed to move into the counties of Alexander, Yadkin, Iredell, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, that part of McDowell south of the Catawba River and west of the North Fork of said river, and that part of Surry east of Mitchell River.

No cattle shall be moved or allowed to move from the counties of Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Polk, Rutherford, that part of McDowell lying south of the Catawba River and west of the North Fork of said river, and that part of Surry east of Mitchell River, to any portion of the State of North Carolina, located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State of North Carolina; and no cattle from the said counties or portions thereof shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point not in the State of North Carolina which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 8.—KENTUCKY. During the continuance of the quarantine as herein established and modified, no cattle shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, from the counties of Clinton, Wayne, and Pulaski, to any portion of the State of Kentucky located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and written permission is given by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State of Kentucky; and no cattle from said counties shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point, not in the State of Kentucky, which is located outside of the modified quarantined area, until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the shipment is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry nor until permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be shipped.

Exception 9.—ARKANSAS. During the months of January, February,

and March of each year, cattle may, after inspection and certification of freedom from ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, be moved from the counties of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Boone, Newton, Marion, Searcy, Baxter, Fulton, Izard, Stone, Sharp, Independence, Randolph, Lawrence, Clay, and Greene to points located outside of the modified quarantined area, for feeding and stocking purposes, subject to the following restrictions, to wit: The cattle shall have been continuously in said counties for not less than thirty days immediately next preceding the date of inspection. Proper facilities shall be afforded for making such inspection. After inspection said cattle shall be moved immediately, without exposure to the infection of splenetic, or Texas, fever direct to pastures or feed lots, without dividing the herd or shipment. The cattle shall be kept continuously in the State into which they are moved for at least three months after arrival. Permission shall have been obtained in advance of the movement from the proper official of the State or Territory into which the cattle are to be forwarded.

No cattle from said counties shall be moved or allowed to move, except as provided for immediate slaughter, to any point located outside of the modified quarantined area, unless accompanied by a written permit for the movement from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Exception 10.—OPEN SEASON. During the months of January, November, and December of each year, cattle originating in the modified quarantined area shall not be moved from the modified quarantined area for purposes other than immediate slaughter into the States of Missouri and Kansas, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and those portions of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia not included in the modified quarantined area until the said cattle shall have been inspected, found free of infection, and a written permit for the movement is issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry or by a duly authorized inspector of the State or Territory to which the cattle are destined, nor until permission shall have been obtained from the proper official of the said State or Territory.

Cattle originating in and shipped from the modified quarantined area into any State outside of the modified quarantined area, other than those States and Territories and portions thereof set out in this exception, shall not be moved into, or unloaded in transit through, any of the States or Territories or portions thereof hereinbefore set out in this exception, within three months of the date of the movement from the modified quarantined area.

Cattle which are moved from the modified quarantined area into those States or Territories or portions thereof hereinbefore set out in this exception, under certificates from inspectors either of the Bureau

of Animal Industry or of the States or Territories to which the cattle are destined for feeding or stocking purposes, shall not be placed in stock pens which have been reserved for cattle originating in the modified quarantined area.

FEEDING STATIONS.

Cattle originating outside of the modified quarantined area which are transported by rail through the modified quarantined area may be unloaded for rest, feed, and water into uninfected pens set apart for such cattle at Polk Stock Yards and Union Stock Yards at Fort Worth, Tex.; the stock yards at Baird, Tex.; the Southern Pacific Railway Stock Yards at Los Angeles, Cal.; the stock yards at Colton, Cal., Bakersfield, Cal., and Salisbury, N. C.; and at the Sapulpa Stock Yards of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Sapulpa, Ind. T., subject to the following restrictions, to wit:

The cattle shall be free from ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) and shall not have been unloaded at any point in the modified quarantined area other than the authorized unloading points named herein. The cattle shall be reloaded into the same cars from which unloaded or into other cleaned and disinfected cars and reshipped as uninfected cattle.

INTERPRETATION.

This Rule must be construed in connection with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905, and is subject to amendment on statutory notice.

CANCELLATION OF PREVIOUS ORDERS.

B. A. I. Order No. 106, dated March 10, 1903, and B. A. I. Order No. 131, dated January 16, 1905, including all amendments thereto, shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date this Rule shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this first day of May, 1905.

Witness my hand and seal of the Department of Agriculture.



JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

RULE 2.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN CATTLE.

Effective on and after June 1, 1905.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious, communicable disease known as scabies exists among cattle in the following named States and Territories, to wit:

WASHINGTON, OREGON, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO, WYOMING, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, and OKLAHOMA.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

It is ordered by this Rule, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), that cattle shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905.

This Rule is subject to amendment on statutory notice.

B. A. I. Order No. 106, dated March 10, 1903, and B. A. I. Order No. 123, dated March 18, 1904, shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date this Rule shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this first day of May, 1905.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.



JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

RULE 3.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN SHEEP.

Effective on and after June 1, 1905.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a contagious, communicable disease known as scabies exists among sheep in the following named States and Territories, to wit:

WASHINGTON, OREGON, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, IDAHO, UTAH, WYOMING, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, TEXAS, ARIZONA, and NEW MEXICO.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

It is ordered by this Rule, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), that sheep shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905.

This Rule is subject to amendment on statutory notice.

B. A. I. Order No. 106, dated March 10, 1903, and B. A. I. Order No. 108, dated April 3, 1903, shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date this Rule shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this first day of May, 1905.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.



JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

RULE 4.—TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MALADIE DU COIT.

Effective on and after June 1, 1905.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an infectious, communicable disease of horses and asses known as *maladie du coit* exists in portions of the States of NEBRASKA and SOUTH DAKOTA.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, under authority conferred by Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), do hereby quarantine the following area, to wit:

All territory situate within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations in the State of South Dakota; that portion of the counties of Custer and Fall River, in the State of South Dakota, situate east of the North branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; that portion of Dawes County, in the State of Nebraska, situate east of the North branch and north of the Western branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; and those portions of Sheridan and Cherry counties, in the State of Nebraska, situate north of the Western branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

It is ordered by this Rule, under the authority and discretion conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public No. 229), that horses and asses shall be moved from the area herein quarantined to any point not located in the said quarantined area only in accordance with the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, promulgated May 1, 1905, and effective June 1, 1905.

This Rule is subject to amendment on statutory notice.

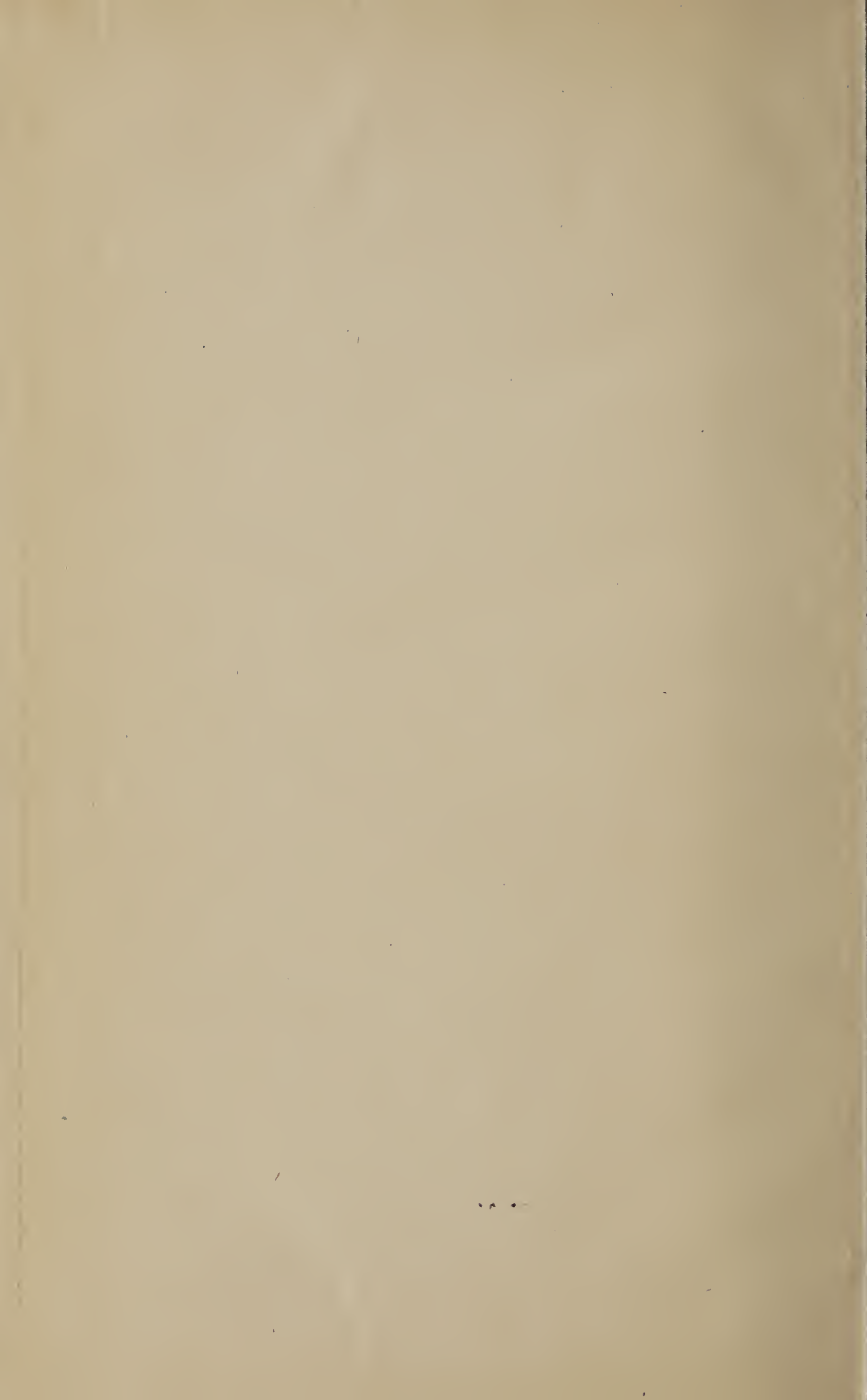
B. A. I. Order No. 106, dated March 10, 1903, and B. A. I. Order No. 126, dated June 28, 1904, including Amendment No. 1 thereto, shall cease to be effective on and after June 1, 1905, on and after which date this Rule shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Done at Washington this first day of May, 1905.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.





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U. S. Department of Agriculture

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Governing the Inspection, Disinfection, Certification, Treatment, Handling,
and Method and Manner of Delivery and Shipment of Live Stock
which is the Subject of Interstate Commerce.

Effective on and after September 15, 1905.

MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, AND 24.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1905.

The regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, issued under date of May 1, 1905, and effective on and after June 1, 1905, are hereby modified by the revocation of Regulations 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24, and the substitution therefor of the following regulations, which revocation shall take effect on September 15, 1905, on and after which date the regulations given below shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Regulation 10. Live stock shipped from a quarantined area, not accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry showing freedom from disease or from exposure thereto, shall not be diverted en route to feed lots or to other States for feeding, stocking, or breeding purposes unless inspected and certified by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 19. No cattle which are diseased with scabies shall be shipped or traileed from one State or Territory into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no cattle shall be traileed, shipped, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle, into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, unless the cattle have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and found free from disease and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector.

The removal of cattle unaccompanied by a certificate of inspection from an inspector of the State or Territory or the District of Columbia,

or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, from a quarantined portion of a State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into a portion of the same State or Territory or the District of Columbia, not quarantined, will subject the unquarantined portion of the State or Territory or the District of Columbia to quarantine.

Regulation 20. In States or Territories or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle, those cattle which upon inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at the time of shipment, are found to be free from symptoms of scabies, shall be given a certificate and allowed to move to points outside the quarantined area for any purpose subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by the State or Territorial officers at points of unloading and destination; but if a herd or consignment, intended for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes, be offered for inspection and shipment and a portion thereof is found to be diseased with scabies, or if the cattle offered for inspection and shipment are part of a herd that is known to be so diseased, the diseased cattle offered for shipment shall be dipped twice in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, or once in Beaumont crude petroleum, in the manner hereinafter provided, and the cattle offered for shipment which are not visibly diseased shall be dipped once before shipment.

Regulation 21. Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies may be shipped without inspection from points in the quarantined area to any of the following-named recognized live-stock centers: Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Fort Worth, Tex., Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kans., Louisville, Ky., Milwaukee, Wis., National Stock Yards, Ill., Omaha, Nebr., Sioux City, Iowa, St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn. When so shipped the cattle shall be submitted for inspection at destination, and when found upon such inspection to be free from disease and from exposure thereto en route, no further restrictions shall be placed upon them. If found upon inspection to be infected they shall not be permitted further shipment until treated as heretofore prescribed for diseased cattle.

When cattle are shipped without inspection to live-stock centers under the terms of this regulation the employes of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable, conspicuous, printed placard not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, the letters of which shall be boldface and not less than 1½ inches in height. These placards shall bear the words "UNINSPECTED CATTLE," *and shall not be removed until the cattle have arrived at destination and the inspector has indicated the disposition to be made of the cars. The waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading of said shipment shall also bear the notation, "UNINSPECTED CATTLE."*

Regulation 22. Cattle diseased with scabies which have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip in the manner hereinafter provided, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, within ten days of date of shipment, and cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be a part of a diseased herd, may be shipped for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said cattle shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If cattle diseased with scabies are to be shipped for stockers or feeders, they shall be dipped twice in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip ten days apart, or once in Beaumont crude petroleum, under supervision, and shall be submitted to inspection before shipment. Cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd, intended for stockers or feeders, shall be dipped once before shipment. However, diseased cattle may be dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the point of origin and shipped for stocking or feeding purposes, if arrangements have been made for the second dipping en route or at destination at the required time after the first dipping at a point where there is an inspector stationed, and under his supervision. Cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd, shipped to another State or Territory for feeding or stocking purposes, may be dipped en route instead of at point of origin by special permission first had and obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 24. When either diseased cattle that have been dipped once in the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, or cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be a part of a diseased herd, are shipped in accordance with Regulation 22, the employes of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable, conspicuous, printed placard, not less than 5½ by 8 inches in size, the letters on which shall be boldface, and not less than 1½ inches in height. These placards shall bear the words "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES," and shall not be removed until the cattle have arrived at destination or point of dipping, have been unloaded, and the cars have been disinfected. The waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading of said shipment shall also bear the notation, to be affixed by the transportation company, "DIPPED SCABBY CATTLE," or "CATTLE EXPOSED TO SCABIES."

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Governing the Inspection, Disinfection, Certification, Treatment, Handling, and
Method and Manner of Delivery and Shipment of Live Stock
which is the Subject of Interstate Commerce.

Effective on and after October 16, 1905.

MODIFICATION OF REGULATION 21.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1905.

The Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, issued under date of May 1, 1905, effective on and after June 1, 1905, as amended by Amendment No. 1, issued under date of August 30, 1905, and effective on and after September 15, 1905, are hereby modified by the revocation of Regulation 21, and the substitution therefor of the following regulation, which revocation shall take effect on October 16, 1905, on and after which date the regulation given below shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Regulation 21. Cattle not visibly diseased with scabies may be shipped without inspection from points in the quarantined area to Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Fort Worth, Tex., Indianapolis, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kans., Louisville, Ky., Milwaukee, Wis., National Stock Yards, Ill., South Omaha, Nebr., Sioux City, Iowa, South St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., South St. Paul, Minn., or to any other market or slaughtering center where inspection is maintained and where facilities are available for either dipping or slaughtering cattle under the supervision of this Department. When so shipped the cattle shall be submitted for inspection at destination, and when found upon such inspection to be free from disease and exposure thereto en route no further restriction shall be placed upon them. If found upon inspection to be infected, they shall not be permitted further shipment until treated as heretofore prescribed for diseased cattle.

When cattle are shipped without inspection under the terms of this regulation, the employees of the transportation company shall affix to

both sides of each car a durable conspicuous printed placard not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, the letters of which shall be boldface and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. These placards shall bear the words "UNINSPECTED CATTLE" *and shall not be removed until the cattle have arrived at destination and the inspector has indicated the disposition to be made of the cars. The waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading of said shipment shall also bear the notation "UNINSPECTED CATTLE."*

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Governing the Inspection, Disinfection, Certification, Treatment, Handling, and
Method and Manner of Delivery and Shipment of Live Stock
which is the Subject of Interstate Commerce.

Amendment effective on and after January 1, 1906.

MODIFICATIONS OF REGULATIONS 41, 42, 44, and 45.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1905.

The Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, issued under date of May 1, 1905, effective on and after June 1, 1905, as amended by Amendment No. 1, issued under date of August 30, 1905, and effective on and after September 15, 1905, and as amended by Amendment No. 2, issued under date of September 27, 1905, and effective on and after October 16, 1905, are hereby modified by the revocation of Regulations 41, 42, 44, and 45, and the substitution therefor of the following regulations, which revocation shall take effect on January 1, 1906, on and after which date the regulations given below shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Regulation 41. No stallion or jack shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït*, and all stallions and jacks in such quarantined area shall be tagged as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 42. There shall be no breeding of horses or asses in a herd in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït* in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of *maladie du coït* within eighteen months after the said exposure.

Regulation 44. Any stallions or jacks found running at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït* may be castrated by an inspector or other employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, or by such other person as may be duly authorized by the inspector in charge of such quarantined area, and no indemnity shall be allowed the owner in case

of damage resulting from such castration. The terms "stallion" and "jack" shall be understood to apply to any uncastrated male horse or ass one year of age or over.

Regulation 45. Any stallion or jack in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït* may, in the discretion of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in charge of such quarantined area, be tagged with a numbered tag, kept under such restrictions as the inspector in charge shall prescribe, and shall be subject to examination at such times and as frequently as may be thought necessary by the inspector for the purpose of ascertaining whether symptoms of the disease have developed.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Governing the Inspection, Disinfection, Certification, Treatment, Handling, and
Method and Manner of Delivery and Shipment of Live Stock
which is the Subject of Interstate Commerce.

Effective on and after July 1, 1906.

MODIFICATION OF REGULATION 38.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C , June 16, 1906.

The Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, issued under date of May 1, 1905, effective on and after June 1, 1905, are hereby modified by the revocation of Regulation 38 and the substitution therefor of the following regulation, which revocation shall take effect on July 1, 1906, on and after which date the regulation given below shall become and be effective until otherwise ordered.

Regulation 38. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., that have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner:

Remove all litter and manure and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars, and the woodwork, flooring and ground of the sheds, alleyways and pens with a solution containing 5 per cent of pure carbolic acid, or with a solution containing 2 per cent of cresol. When cresol is used it must be mixed with soft soap in order to render it easily soluble in cold water.

Cars and premises are not required to be cleaned and disinfected on account of their having contained "dipped scabby" sheep" that have been dipped within ten days, or sheep that have been exposed to scabies. In determining exposure, all sheep in a flock or shipment in which disease is present shall be considered diseased.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

AND TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 10, 1822

WILLIAM L. GAY

J. S. DELANEY, NEW YORK

PRINTED BY J. S. DELANEY

NEW YORK: 1822

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